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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 RICHARD LEE JOHNSON,
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13 Petitioner,
14 v.
15 UNKNOWN,
16 Respondent.
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Case No. 5:18-cv-02486 PA (SHK)

**ORDER SUMMARILY DISMISSING
PETITION AS PREMATURE AND
UNEXHAUSTED**

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19 **I. BACKGROUND**

20 On October 29, 2018, Petitioner Richard Lee Johnson (“Petitioner”)
21 constructively filed¹, what appears to be, a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus,
22 under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (the “Petition” or “Pet.”) in the United States District
23 Court for the Southern District of California. Electronic Case Filing Number
24 (“ECF No.”) 1, Pet. The matter was subsequently transferred, on November 20,
25 2018, to the Central District of California because the state court conviction at
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28 ¹ Under the “mailbox rule,” when a pro se prisoner gives prison authorities a pleading to mail to court, the court deems the pleading constructively “filed” on the date it is signed. Roberts v. Marshall, 627 F.3d 768, 770 n.1 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted).

1 issue was sustained in Riverside County, California, which is within the jurisdiction
2 of this Court. ECF Nos. 3, 3-1.

3 In his “Petition,” which did not utilize the Court’s standardized form,
4 Petitioner states that he was sentenced on October 26, 2018 in case number RIF
5 16033967 and, according to the California Court of Appeal website, a
6 corresponding appeal with this same trial court case number and name as the
7 Petitioner was filed on October 16, 2018 and assigned California Court of Appeal
8 case number E071605.² Petitioner seeks the Court to appoint an “Appellant [sic]
9 Attorney.” ECF No. 1, Pet. at 1. Petitioner goes on to state that he is “also
10 sending in this letter to help show cause that [his] constitutional rights w[ere]
11 violated.” Id. Specifically, Petitioner states that his counsel was ineffective, his
12 equal protection rights were violated, the prosecutor acted improperly in a variety
13 of ways, the judge acted improperly in a variety of ways, and at least one of the
14 state’s witnesses lied. Id. at 2-3. Near the conclusion of this document, Petitioner
15 states: “I am begging for a[n] appellant [sic] attorney from your San Diego office to
16 reopen my trial case” Id. at 3. Finally, Petitioner states that he is “requesting
17 a stay and not be sent to prison while I await my new trail [sic][,] but to be sent to
18 Robert Presley P.O. Box 710[,], Riverside Calif 92502.” Id. at 4.

19 On November 6, 2018, Petitioner constructively filed a supplemental
20 document again asking for the Court to provide him an appellate attorney. ECF
21 No. 2, Supp. Pet. at 1. Petitioner asserted several of the same complaints in this
22 supplemental document and again alleged a variety of violations of his

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24 ² The Court takes judicial notice of the California Court’s docket pertaining to Petitioner. See
25 Fed. R. Evid. 201 (providing that a court may take judicial notice of adjudicative facts that “can
26 be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be
27 questioned”); Harris v. Cty. of Orange, 682 F.3d 1126, 1131-32 (9th Cir. 2012) (noting that a
28 court may take judicial notice of federal and state court records). Details regarding Petitioner’s
Superior Court trial and conviction were found using the Criminal Case Summary search
function on the Superior Court of California Online Services website, found at
<http://www.lacourt.org/criminalcasesummary/ui/>. Information about Petitioner’s appellate
proceedings was found using the California Appellate Courts Case Information System, found at
<http://appellatecases.courtinfo.ca.gov/>.

1 constitutional rights. Id. at 1-2. Petitioner also included his notice of appeal, which
2 was marked as received by the Riverside County Superior Court on October 18,
3 2018. Id. at 3.

4 II. DISCUSSION

5 State prisoners must exhaust their state court remedies before a federal court
6 may consider granting habeas corpus relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A); O’Sullivan
7 v. Boerckel, 526 U.S. 838, 842 (1999). To satisfy the exhaustion requirement,
8 habeas petitioners must fairly present their federal claims involving violations of
9 the U.S. Constitution in the state courts to give the State the opportunity to pass
10 upon and correct alleged violations of prisoners’ federal rights. Duncan v. Henry,
11 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995) (per curiam). Habeas petitioners must give the state
12 courts “one full opportunity” to decide a federal claim by carrying out “one
13 complete round” of the state’s appellate process in order to properly exhaust a
14 claim. O’Sullivan, 526 U.S. at 845.

15 To properly exhaust habeas claims, petitioners in California state custody
16 must “fairly present” their claims in petitions to the California Supreme Court.
17 Gatlin v. Madding, 189 F.3d 882, 888 (9th Cir. 1999) (applying O’Sullivan to
18 California). A claim has been fairly presented only if the petitioner has “indicated
19 to the court that [the federal claims] were based on federal law.” Lyons v.
20 Crawford, 232 F. 3d 666, 668 (9th Cir. 2000), amended, 247 F.3d 904 (9th Cir.
21 2001).

22 Here, it appears that Petitioner has not raised any of his federal claims before
23 any court other than the California superior court in Riverside, much less the
24 California Supreme Court. In fact, based on the California Court of Appeal docket,
25 Petitioner has only begun his direct appeal process a few months ago. Therefore,
26 the Petition is summarily dismissed, without prejudice.

27 With respect to Petitioner’s request for appointment of appellate counsel to
28 help him in his state court appeal, this is not the type of relief that can be granted

1 via a habeas petition. See Nettles v. Grounds, 830 F.3d 922, 927 (9th Cir. 2016)
2 (en banc) (noting that “[c]hallenges to the validity of any confinement or to
3 particulars affecting its duration are the province of habeas corpus; requests for
4 relief turning on circumstances of confinement may be presented in a § 1983
5 action”) (quoting Muhammad v. Close, 540 U.S. 749, 750 (2004) (per curiam)).

6 **III. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY**

7 Under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
8 (“AEDPA”), a state prisoner seeking to appeal a district court’s final order in a
9 habeas corpus proceeding must obtain a Certificate of Appealability (“COA”)
10 from the district judge or a circuit judge. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A). A COA may
11 issue “only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a
12 constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). “A petitioner satisfies this standard
13 by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court’s
14 resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues
15 presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” Miller-El
16 v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003).

17 When the Court dismisses a petition on procedural grounds, it must issue a
18 COA if the petitioner shows: (1) “that jurists of reason would find it debatable
19 whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right”; and
20 (2) “that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was
21 correct in its procedural ruling.” Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 478 (2000).

22 Here, the Court is dismissing the Petition without prejudice because the
23 claims are plainly unexhausted and because the relief sought is not the type of relief
24 that can be obtained by a habeas petition. Because of these clearly apparent problems
25 with the Petition, Petitioner cannot make the requisite showing that jurists of reason
26 would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.

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1 **IV. ORDER**

2 Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

- 3 1. The Petition is **DISMISSED** without prejudice; and
4 2. A Certificate of Appealability is **DENIED**.

5 Dated: January 10, 2019

6 
7 PERCY ANERSON
8 United States District Judge

9 Presented by:

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11 HONORABLE SHASHI H. KEWALRAMANI
12 United States Magistrate Judge